

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 21st June 1913.

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Nil.

PART I OF WEEKLY REPORT.

LIST OF VERNAICULAR NEWSPAPERS.

(Corrected up to the 1st January 1913.)

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	2	3	4	5	6
BENGAL.					
1	"Bangaratna" ...	Krishnagar ...	Weekly ...	Kamal Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar; age 38 years ...	1,500
2	"Bangavasi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Bihari Lal Sarkar, Kayastha, age 56 years; Hari Mohan Mukherji, Brahmin, age 45 years; Sayendra Kumar Basu.	15,000
3	"Bankura Darpan" ...	Bankura ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Mukherji, V.L.M.S., Brahmin, age 53 years; Viswanath Mukherji, B.L., Brahmin, age 40 years.	453
4	"Barisal Hitaishi" ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya, age 35 years ...	800
5	"Banga Janani" ...	Rangpur (Bhotmari) ...	Do. ...	Sasi Mohan Adhikari, Hindu, Baidya, age 40 years ...	0
6	"Basumati" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sashi Bhushan Mukherji; Hari Pada Adhikari, age 41 years	19,000
7	"Bharat Chitra" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pran Krishna Pyne ...	300
8	"Birbhum Hitaishi" ...	Bolepur (Birbhum) ...	Do. ...	Dibakar Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years ...	325
9	"Birbhum Varta" ...	Suri (Do.) ...	Do. ...	Debendra Nath Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 39 years ...	900
10	"Birbhum Vasi" ...	Rampurhat (Do.) ...	Do. ...	Nil Ratan Mukherji, B.A., Brahmin, age 45 years ...	600
11	"Biswadut" ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Pal Chaudhuri; Hindu, Kayastha; age 37 years.	1,000
12	"Burdwan Sanjivani" ...	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Probodhananda Sarkar, B.L., Kayastha, age 31 years ...	1,500
13	"Chabbis Pargana Vartavaha" ...	Bhowanipore ...	Do. ...	Hem Chandra Nag, Kayastha, age 39 years ...	500 to 700
14	"Charumihir" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Baikuntha Nath Sen, B.L., Kayastha, age 43 years ...	300
15	"Chinsura Varata-vaha" ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Dinanath Mukherji, Brahmin, age 47 years ...	1,000
16	"Dainik Chandrika" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily, except on Thursday.	Hari Das Dutt, Hindu, Kayastha, age 43 years and Kshetra Nath Sen.	2,000
17	"Dacca Gazette" ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Satya Bhushan Dutt Roy, Baidya, age 46 years ...	500
18	"Dacca Prakash" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mukhunda Behari Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 41 years ...	750
19	"Education Gazette" ...	Chinsura ...	Do. ...	Pandit Kunad Deb Mukharjee, Brahmin, age 56 years.	1,500
20	"Faridpur Hitaishini" ...	Faridpur ...	Fortnightly ...	Raj Mohan Masumdar, Hindu, Baidya, age about 76 years ..	900
21	"Gand Dut" ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla ...	400
22	"Hindu Manjika" ...	Rajshahi ...	Do. ...	Kasimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan Printer age 40 year ...	300
23	"Hindusthan" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hari Das Dutt, Hindu, Kayastha, age 43 years ...	900
24	"Hitavadi" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Manindra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha, age 43 years ...	25,000
25	"Hitavarta" ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Birendra Lal Das Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ...	800
26	"Islam Rabi" ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Nasiruddin Ahmad, Musalman, age about 33 years	700
27	"Jagaran" ...	Bagerhat ...	Do. ...	Amarendra Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ...	About 300
28	"Jasohar" ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha ...	800
29	"Jyoti" ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Kali Sankar Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 46 year ...	2,000
30	"Kalyani" ...	Magura ...	Do. ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin, age 43 year ...	500

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation
1	2	3	4	5	6
	BENGAL—contd.				
31	"Kamrupo Hibasi" ...	Serisal ...	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukherji; Brahmin age 68 years ...	500
32	"Khulnavaasi" ...	Khulna ...	Do. ...	Gopal Chandra Mukherji; Hindu, Brahmin, age 58 years ...	50
33	"Malda Samachar" ...	Malda ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 48 years ...	1,200
34	"Manbhum" ...	Purulia ...	Do. ...	Bagala Charan Ghosh; Hindu, Kayastha; age 41 years ...	About 500
35	"Midnapore Hitaisi" ...	Midnapore ...	Do. ...	Manmatha Nath Nag, Kayastha, age 35 years ...	500
36	"Medini Bandhab" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Deb Das Karan; Hindu, Sadgop; age 45 years ...	500
37	"Moslem Hitaisi" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Shah Abdur Rahim and Mosummul Haque ...	4,500
38	"Muhammadi" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman, age 37 years, and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 1,400
39	"Murshidabad Hitaisi" ...	Saidabad ...	Do. ...	Banwari Lal Goswami Hindu, Brahmin, age 48 years ...	100
40	"Nayak" ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Panchkari Banerjee and Birendra Chandra Ghosh ...	2,500
41	"Navavanga" ...	Chandpur ...	Weekly ...	Harendra Kisore Ray, Kayastha, age 35 years ...	400
42	"Noakhali Sammilani" ...	Noakhali ...	Do. ...	Rajendra Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 36 years ...	200
43	"Nihar" ...	Contai ...	Do. ...	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahmo, age 44 years ...	500
44	"Pallivarta" ...	Bongong ...	Do. ...	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha; age 4 years ...	500
45	"Pallivasi" ...	Kalna ...	Do. ...	Sasi Bhushan Banerji, age 46 years ...	300
46	"Pabna Hitaisi" ...	Pabna ...	Do. ...	Basant Kumar Vidyavinod, Bhattacharyya, Brahmin, age 36 years.	500
47	"Praja Bandhu" ...	Tippara ...	Fortnightly ...	Babu Purna Chandra Chakravarti, Kalivarta Brahmin, age 38 years.	150
48	"Prasun" ...	Katwa ...	Weekly ...	Banku Behari Ghose, Goala, age 48 years ...	545
49	"Pratibha" ...	Berhampur ...	Do. ...	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Brahmin, age 66 years ...	105
50	"Purulia Darpan" ...	Purulia ...	Do. ...	Amulya Batan Chatterji, Brahmin, age 41 years ...	About 700
51	"Ratnakar" ...	Asansol ...	Do.	200
52	"Rangpur Durpan" ...	Rangpur (Bhotmari) ...	Do. ...	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu Brahmin, age 46 years ...	400
53	"Rangpur Dikprakash" ...	Ditto ditto ...	Do. ...	Jyotish Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin, age about 35 years.	200
54	"Samay" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Jnanendra Nath Das, M.A., B.L., Brahmo, age 59 years ...	700
55	"Sanjaya" ...	Faridpur ...	Do. ...	Rama Nath Ghosh, Kayastha, age about 4 years ...	500
56	"Sanjivani" ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Srinath Sastri, M.A.; Ramananda Chatterji, M.A., Editor, "Modern Review," etc.; K. K. Mitter.	6,000
57	"Samsodhini" ...	Chittagong ...	Do. ...	Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo, age 60 years ...	400
58	"Suhrid" ...	Perojpur ...	Fortnightly ...	Ram Chandra Pal, Kayastha ...	150
59	"Subarnabanik" ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Kiron Gopal Singha, Subarnabanik, age 30 years ...	1,000
60	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-Ananda-Basar-Patrika" ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Rasik Mohan Chakravarti, Brahmin, age 41 years, and Mrinal Kanti Ghosh.	17,000
61	"Siksha Samachar" ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Abinav Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Baidya, age 36 years ...	1,500
62	"Sura" ...	Pabna ...	Do. ...	Kisori Mohan Roy, Hindu, Kayastha, age 38 years ...	50
63	"Tripura Guide" ...	Comilla ...	Do. ...	Rajan Kant. Gupta, Hindu, Baidya age 48 years ...	400

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1	2	3	4	5	6
	BENGALI—continued.				
64	"Tripura Himsahi"	Ti pera	Weekly	Kamantya Kumar Singha, Brahmo, age 25 years	400
65	"Vartabaha"	Ranaghat	Do.	Girtja Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin, age 42 years	600
66	"Viswavarta"	Dacca	Do.	Abinash Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Baidya, age 36 year	12,000
	HINDI—				
67	"Barabazar Gazette"	Calcutta	Do.	Sadananda Sukul	500
68	"Bharat Mitra"	Do.	Do.	Ambika Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin, age 40 years	2,400
69	"Birobharat"	Do.	Do.	Pandit Ramanand Dubay, Hindu, Brahmin, age 30 years	500
70	"Dainik Bharat Mitra"	Do.	Daily	Ambika Prasad Bajpai, Hindu, Brahmin, age 40 years	300
71	"Hindi Bangavasi"	Do.	Weekly	Hari Kisson Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya, age 37 years	2,500
72	"Marwari"	Do.	Do.	R. K. Tebrivala, Hindu, Vaisya, age 43 years	500
	URDU—				
73	"Durbar Gazette"	Do.	Daily	Nawab Ali	1,000
74	"Al Hikal"	Do.	Weekly	Maulana Abul Kalam Asad, a muhammedan ag 37 years	1,000
75	"Hablul Matin"	Do.	Dail	Saiyed Jelal-ud-din Shiah, age 61 year	—
	PERSIAN—				
76	"Hablul Matin"	Do.	Weekly	Saiyed Jelal-ud-din Shiah, age 61 years	—

Additions to, and alterations in, the list of Vernacular Newspapers as it stood on the 1st January 1913.

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Dainik Banik"	Calcutta	Daily
2	"Darshak"	Do.	Weekly
3	"Paricharak"	Do.	Bi-weekly
4	"Sammilani"	Do.	Weekly
5	"Sudharak"	Do.	Do.

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I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 10th June remarks that European friends of Turkey are anxious to help Turkey in Asia Minor. her in the administration of her Asiatic Dominions; but there are indications visible which create an apprehension as to the continuance of Turkish rule in Asia Minor.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
June 10th, 1913.

2. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 17th June understands that England is asking the Indian Government to advance 15 lakhs on loan to Persia. It remarks that England is trying to give this loan to Persia for gaining her own ends. It asks what has all this to do with India, and remarks that it is not just to burden India with the cost of maintaining the army in Persia.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
June 17th, 1913.

3. Referring to the Bagdad Railway arrangements which have been made by England with Turkey, and the commercial privileges which have been secured by Germany from Turkey, in the part of the country from Bassora to the Persian Gulf, the *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th June says:—

HITAVADI,
June 13th, 1913.

England and Germany are securing advantageous terms for themselves by putting pressure on poor Turkey. This, however, is bringing the English nearer and nearer to German and Russian spheres of influence, and thus making politicians anxious.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

4. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 13th June remarks that the evil habit of not counting Indians as men has grown so much of late among the "Whites" that European Police Sergeants do not properly respect even a Member of the Imperial Legislative Council. It refers to the recent case in which the Hon'ble Sita Nath Rai Bahadur was prevented from entering the Railway platform by an impertinent European Sergeant. It is glad that the Sergeant has been dismissed. It thinks that a few more such punishments will put a stop to all this.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
June 13th, 1913.

5. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 14th June cordially thanks Government for the just step it has taken in dismissing the European policeman who insulted Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur and Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur, some time ago on a jetty on the river near Howrah station, refusing them admission into a gangway which he said was reserved for Europeans only.

SAMAY,
June 14th, 1913.

6. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 14th June thanks the Bengal Government for having punished the European constable who had prevented the Hon'ble Rai Sitanath Ray Bahadur from using the way for 1st and 2nd class passengers to get on board the ferry steamer at Howrah.

JASOHAR,
June 14th, 1913.

7. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 14th June also offers its cordial thanks to Government in the same connection.

BANGAVASI,
June 14th, 1913.

8. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 14th June has received a complaint from certain raiyats on the Sundarganj Bandar Estate of Raja Gopal Lal Roy of Tajhat, making serious allegations against some of the local *amla* of the zamindar. It appears that these *amla* and some *burkandazes* exact money illegally or by force from the raiyats. The matter has been reported to the zamindar himself, his manager, the District Magistrate and the Divisional Commissioner but without effect. The raiyats, therefore, now look for succour to His Excellency the Governor himself.

BANGAVASI,
June 14th, 1913.

ISLAM RAVI,
June 6th, 1913.

9. The *Islam Ravi* [Tangail] of the 6th June publishes a letter to the effect that Babu Bibhuti Bhusan Pal Chaudhuri of Bethua Dahri in Nadia, owns certain properties in

An oppressive samindar.

Tangail, including the villages of Shyamnaga, Tungi, Kamadpur etc. Because his raiyats have declined to pay enhanced rents, he is harassing them no end by (1) declining to grant receipts for rents received; (2) by buying off from others debts which his raiyats owe to them and then instituting lawsuits against these raiyats for those debts owing to himself; and (3) by declining to effect a mutation of names when property has changed hands. He is using some of the raiyats to coerce the rest, scheming to confiscate the holdings of some of the recalcitrant tenants. Government should look into the matter.

MOHAMMADI,
June 13th, 1913.

10. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th June writes:—

The Ullaparah disturbances.

In connection with the Ullaparah disturbances, an attempt is being made by some of our Hindu contemporaries to make it out that this trouble originated and still persists because of some Moslem leaders who are coercing masses of their co-religionists, utterly out of sympathy with them, from taking service under Hindus. Now, it is incredible that thousands of poor Moslem labourers are ruining themselves and their families merely at the bidding of some leaders, simply to spite and injure the Hindus. There is no such influential Moslem leader anywhere in Pabna.

SURAJ,
June 16th, 1913.

11. The *Suraj* [Pabna] of the 16th June publishes a letter from

The situation in Ullaparah.

Ullaparah, complaining how the local Hindu and Moslem labouring classes are being oppressed and harassed by certain Moslem leaders. The authorities are now taking steps to put down all acts of lawlessness. Such zeal if exhibited earlier might have prevented all outrages altogether. The police have enquired into many cases which they know to be true but cannot proceed with for want of sufficient evidence. The Moslem leaders are trying to bring the Hindus into trouble, and generally trying to propagate false statements through the press. They have even made grave but unfounded allegations against the Sub-Divisional Officer of Serajganj and a local Deputy Magistrate named Babu Banamali Bagchi.

SANJAY,
May 23rd, 1913.

12. The *Sanjay* [Faridpur] of the 23rd May writes that Adiladdi of Chandkhola has long been a notoriously lawless character. He and his gang now, in return for

Violation of the Arms Act.

money, equip themselves with shields, spears, and other arms and commit riots. They ignore the Arms Act. In defiance of the law, they proceed along the public streets fully armed.

BANGAVASI,
June 14th, 1913.

13. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 14th June publishes a letter from a Brahmin pandit appealing to Government for

Cattle poisoning in Manbhum.

a special commission to inquire into the prevalence of the crime of surreptitiously killing kine by poison for the sake of their hides, now seriously rife in Bogda pergana (in the Panchakote estate) in Manbhum.

CHARU MIHIR,
June 10th, 1913.

14. The *Charu Mihir* [Mymensingh] of the 10th June writes:—

The Panchayet system—a suggested reform.

This is the part of the year when Panchayets have to submit to the authorities their accounts for the year. These Panchayets are very few of them, educated people. They would be spared immense trouble if a special officer of position were deputed to go round from one thana to another and settle, at each thana, the accounts of the Panchayets assembled there. These Panchayets, under the present system, have to come to sadar town for this purpose, where they are subjected to much harassment by the underlings, being detained often for two or three days, and sometimes treated to abusive language.

JYOTI,
June 9th, 1913.

15. The *Jyoti* [Chittagong] of the 9th June writes:—

Fraudulent Insurance and Provident Societies.

Government, by its neglect in enforcing effectually the law it passed last year about Provident and Insurance Societies, is encouraging fraud seriously. A number of Insurance Companies are now looking out to catch policy-holders once failing to pay their premium. On this plea, they decline to pay any money to these policy-holders. It is a pity that, in spite of the disclosures about such frauds which have been going on for the past

two years, Government still declines to stop this kind of fraud. And this fraud is practised on poor people. In fact thieves and dacoits cannot, during these two years, have taken from the rich even a hundredth part of the money of which the poor have been robbed by these fraudulent Insurance and Provident Societies.

(b) Working of the Courts.

16. Referring to the Bengal Government's resolution on the partition of the Calcutta Police Court, the *Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 12th June remarks that

The resolution on the partition of the Calcutta Police Court.

Government has apparently forgotten to mention in the resolution that the building on the Nimtollah Ghat Street, in which a Presidency Magistrate is to hold his court, is occupied by the Jorabagan thana and a Superintendent of Police.

ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA,
June 12th, 1913.

17. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 14th June refers to the case of

A tea garden case in Sylhet.

three coolies of the Damai Tea garden in Karimganj in Sylhet, recently acquitted by the High Court after conviction by the local courts of having violated their contracts of service. The local Magistrates who convicted the three coolies, in their judgments, made remarks on the perfunctory way in which the attendance registers at the garden were kept up, and further observed that the contracts entered into by the coolies were rather one-sided. Let the Chief Commissioner of Assam look into the papers of this case and do the needful.

BANGAVASI,
June 14th, 1913.

18. The *Sanjay* [Faridpur] of the 23rd May speaks of the annoyance and inconvenience caused by the habit which two

Holding courts up to late hours of the night.

of the local Deputy Magistrates, Babus Biseswar Bhattacharyya and Akshay Kumar Sen, have of holding courts up to late hours of the night.

SANJAY,
May 23rd, 1913.

19. The *Samay* [Calcutta] of the 13th June refers to the recent case in Bombay, where a European named Evans assaulted

The case of a Mr. Evans of Bombay.

a respectable local Indian merchant because the latter refused to vacate a "lift" which he was occupying at the time the latter came in, and proceeds to remark:—

SAMAY,
June 13th, 1913.

The behaviour of these Evanses stands in the way of success attending any effort at pleasing the Indian public that Government may make from time to time. It is these men who create unrest and hatred and compel the Indians to distrust the ruling race. They are enemies of Government and of India. People will come to distrust the justice of the English people unless Government teaches these men a good lesson.

20. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 12th June thinks that, in

Ibid.

view of the growing impertinence of the "Whites", it would have been better if the accused Evans in the recent lift case had been sentenced to a term of imprisonment. Unless such a procedure is adopted such cases will continue to happen.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
June 12th, 1913.

21. Referring to the same case the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 14th June

Ibid.

says that brutes like Evans should be severely punished and not let off with a fine only. It is these people who, more than anything else, breed discontent in the country.

JASOHAR,
June 14th, 1913.

(c)—Jails.

22. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th June is glad that the prison

Political prisoners in the Andamans.

authorities in the Andamans have given 24 of the

so-called political prisoners there the work of keeping guard on coconut plantations.

HITAVADI,
June 13th, 1913.

23. Discussing the report on the administration of prisons in Bengal

Prisons in Bengal.

for 1912-13 the *Barisal Hitaisi* [Barisal] of the

9th June writes;—

BARISAL HITAISSI,
June 9th, 1913.

The death-rate in the prisons in Bengal is still admitted to be very high. Government explains that in the Presidency Division this is due to the

prevalence of malaria. But it does not seem to be a very sound explanation. Of course malaria is devastating the country, but it will not do to make it responsible for the lives and deaths of the prison population, and Government ought not thus to absolve itself from its responsibilities.

The food supplied to prisoners constitutes the greatest hardship of a prisoner's life. The cooking is most badly done, and the things cooked are equally bad. And the worst harm in the matter of the food supplied is done by the rectitude of the higher prison officials. Of course a prison is a place of punishment, but there can be no objection to plain rice and dal cooked in the ordinary civilized way, being supplied to the prisoners. But even this cannot be had, according to the testimony of the ex-editor of this paper who spent a term in prison.

(d)—Education.

BASUMATI,
June 14th, 1912.

24. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 14th June deplores the diplomatic tone and the want of frankness of Sir Harcourt Butler's reply to the Maharaja of Darbhanga's letter to him on the subject of the establishment of a Hindu University.

HITAVADI,
June 18th, 1912.

25. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th June also regrets the tone of Sir Harcourt Butler's reply which, it thinks, reveals an intention on the part of the Government not to encourage the Hindu University scheme. Had it not been so why should Sir Harcourt have demanded a deposit of 50 lakhs of rupees at the very beginning, when 28 lakhs had been collected and enough money had been promised by such reliable parties as Native Princes to make up 50 lakhs? Why, also, should he have said that the constitution of the University would be decided afterwards?

MOSLEM HITAVADI,
June 18th, 1912.

26. The *Moslem Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th June has the following:—
We are glad to hear that the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, has recommended Maulvi Muhammad Sahidulla, M. A., for the annual State Scholarship of \$150 for studying Sanskrit in Europe. Maulvi Sahidulla passed the B.A. with Honours in Sanskrit, and when he was refused the privilege of appearing in the M.A. examination in Sanskrit, he passed M.A. in Comparative Philology. Before him no Bengali had passed M.A. in Comparative Philology. The Maulvi fully deserves the scholarship recommended for him. Every Mussalman in India will undoubtedly be glad if he gets it.

MOSLEM HITAVADI,
June 18th, 1912.

27. The *Moslem Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th June says that, when there are in the Bengal Education Department able and experienced officers like Khan Bahadur Maulvi Muhammad Ibrahim and Maulvi Abdul Karim, the post of the special officer for Mussalman education should not be given to a European.

HABUL MATI,
June 18th, 1912.

28. The *Habul Mati* [Calcutta] of the 10th June thanks the Assam Administration for its scheme of special scholarships for Moslem college students of the province. Though not generous it makes a good beginning.

What is the Bengal Government doing in the matter? When will it do something practical to show its interest in the promotion of education among the Moslems of Bengal? Now, the free diffusion of English education among Moslems will create aspirations which service and the ordinary legal and medical professions cannot meet. Hence there will be discontent among the Moslems so educated. So let steps be taken to open colleges for Mining, Art and Engineering and Agriculture, which may train educated Moslems and give them honourable avenues of employment.

HITAVADI,
June 18th, 1912.

29. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th June thanks Sir Archdale Earle for having founded special scholarships for poor Mussalman and low class students in Assam.

Special scholarships for Assam students.

30. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 10th June approves of the action which has been taken in the United Provinces on the initiative of Sir James Meston for the improvement of Primary education there.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
June 10th, 1912.

Primary education in the United Provinces.

It commends the principles laid down in the Government resolution.

31. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 13th June thinks that students who have passed the Primary Scholarship examinations are no longer found to have acquired such

MOSLEM HITASHI,
June 13th, 1912.

Text-books in Bengal.

knowledge of Bengali as such students used to acquire before. Both Sir Alexandar Pedler's and Mr. Sharpe's schemes have become failures in this respect. If Government rules that no text-books should be named, students will be taught only worthless books. Already large numbers of students are found to read worthless books. Mr. Hornell should carefully consider the matter.

32. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 13th June writes:—

MOSLEM HITASHI,
June 13th, 1912.

Allegations against Mr. Stark,
Inspector of Schools, Burdwan
Division.

A curious achievement by Mr. Stark. A tax of three annas upon the students of the Burdwan Division.

We have already made known to our readers, in some measure, the acts of oppression of which Mr. Stark, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division, has been guilty. We feel compelled on this occasion to refer to another of his acts of serious injustice. By his circular No. 161, Mr. Stark has notified the teachers in Middle and Upper Primary schools and in *Guru-Training* schools and Deputy Inspectors of schools, that each student will have to buy a set of maps in three sheets. If any single student in any institution fails to buy these sheet maps (before June this month) the grant-in-aid to that institution is to be stopped. Of course these sheet maps are prepared by Mr. Stark's publishers, Messrs. MacMillan and Company. No one ever before dared perpetrate, under the British Raj, an act of injustice and oppression like this of Mr. Stark's. Deputy and Sub-Inspectors of schools, for fear of losing their posts and for the sake of their livelihood, are displaying great eagerness and zeal in seeing that this circular is acted up to in the strictest manner possible. The poor students in the *pathshalas* who cannot afford to buy these maps are being subjected to inhuman harassment and chastisement—no one who has once seen that can ever forget it. Suppose the head of a family has five sons in different classes of a *pathsala*. He is to make an outlay of a rupee and four annas and buy them these sheet maps of MacMillan and Company's. Else, there will be serious trouble for them. We ask why these sheet maps should have such attraction for Mr. Stark. And these must be bought within the month of June without fail, no delay whatever will be permitted. If sheet maps were held to be included amongst text-books, the Director of Public Instruction would prescribe them every year as such. So far, the Director has not included sheet maps of this kind in his compulsory list of text-books. In our villages, two or three boys manage to make use of the books of any one boy for purposes of study. If the necessity arises, they have sometimes to buy books for their own separate use, but such *zulm* is not perpetrated. If sheet maps were so very much necessary why did not Mr. Stark purchase these maps out of the Imperial grant for every student in the Upper Primary and Middle schools? He has bought these sheet maps and distributed them among all the *pathshalas* in the Burdwan Division. When he found that sheet maps had been bought for the Lower Primary schools and *pathshalas* and that there were no institutions of those classes in his Division unsupplied with them, he hit upon a new plan and found an opportunity of filling the pockets of his publishers. He was not satisfied with giving to his own publishers about fifteen-sixteenths of the whole Imperial grant, and he assessed a tax of three annas on the poor students of the schools and *pathshalas*. We now humbly appeal to Mr. Hornell, to the Hon'ble Mr. Lyon and to Lord Carmichael to graciously take off this tax of three annas upon the students, and remove from the Inspecting line Mr. Stark, Messrs. Macmillan and Company's author, and save the students and their guardians of the Burdwan Division. Such a circular imposing a tax has not been issued by the Inspectors of the Presidency, Burdwan, Rajshahye and Chittagong Divisions. The students and guardians in other Divisions have been spared this tax. We have already stated that many officers who

happen to have any relation with publishers or printers, come to lose all sense of right and wrong. That has been the case with Mr. Stark. But the British Government does not tolerate injustice. It is famous not in India alone but all the world over for its love of justice. Many people know what was the fate of Mr. Nesfield, sometime Director of Public Instruction in the North Western Provinces, in the interests of justice. Mr. Nesfield introduced into the schools some of his own books. When the matter was reported to the authorities, the Local Government, the Government of India and the Secretary of State were all unanimous in compelling Mr. Nesfield to resign. It was in the interests of justice that some officers of the Bengal Provincial Education Service were removed by Government from the inspecting line and given ordinary teaching work to do. Only a short while ago, the Bengal Government transferred an officer from the inspecting line to a teachership. Government deals out justice when it sees even a petty wrong perpetrated. We hope Mr. Hornell and Mr. Lyon will inquire into this act of serious injustice and oppression by Mr. Stark, promptly set aside this circular imposing a tax and revert Mr. Stark to the teaching line.

NAYAK,
June 10th, 1913.

33. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 10th June publishes a letter pointing out how the merit of Dr. Thibaut's Sanskrit Grammar, prepared for the Calcutta University, is impaired by the omission of various useful rules (which are specified and illustrated in detail) about *Samasa*, (formation of compound words) which should have been inserted.

MOSLEM HITAISHI
June 13th, 1913.

34. The *Moslem Hitaishi* [Calcutta] of the 13th June strongly objects to the appointment of a European to the Personal Assistantship to the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, which has so long been held with ability and distinction by Indians only, and, moreover, urges that a Musalman should now be appointed to the post.

MOHAMMADI,
June 13th, 1913.

35. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th June writes that Government admits in theory that there should be more Moslems taken into the Education Department in Bengal, but in practice nothing is done towards that end. We understand that Rai Shaheb H. D. Basu's successor as Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, is to be a European. The names of Babu Promotho Nath Chatterji (Additional Inspector of Schools, Burdwan Division and Babu Aghore Nath Banerjee (Assistant Inspector of Schools, in the same Division are also being named in this connection. We wish to recommend to Government on this occasion the claims of some Moslem officer to this post. There is a Moslem officer available who acted with credit for a long time as Personal Assistant to a Director of Public Instruction. It would not be just to overlook the claims of such an officer on the present occasion. There are other competent Moslems also, like Mr. Alkas-ud din Shaheb. Anyway, we do not name individuals for the sake of those individuals. We make this appeal on behalf of the Moslem community generally.

HITAVADI,
June 13th, 1913.

36. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th June also writes in the same strain and, moreover, says that, as no educated European will be satisfied with a pay of Rs. 300 up to Rs. 500, the pay of the Personal Assistant's post will have to be increased simply for maintaining a white-skinned gentleman.

(c)—Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.

NAYAK,
June 11th, 1913.

37. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 11th June says:—
We are altogether unable to admit the truth of Lord Crewe's statement that an attempt to introduce sanitary measures in India will lead to a rebellion a hundred times worse than the Sepoy Mutiny. So far, at least, as Bengal is concerned, His Lordship's statement does not portray a real state of things. Does he mean to say that Bengalis will rebel if tanks are excavated in villages, if people are prevented from bathing and washing in tanks

reserved for supply of drinking water, if silted up rivers and canals are re-excavated, if wholesome sanitary rules are introduced for making villages healthy and habitable? Bengalis are ever ready to obey any wholesome rule for the sake of health. Lord Carmichael has raised high hopes in the matter in the minds of the people, and we believe that had His Excellency sufficient funds in his hands, he would have changed the features of the country in this respect. But the money which is required for saving the lives of people from disease is being spent on a system of alien English education and in establishing new Capitals. This is the conviction of the people of the country.

38. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 13th June refers to the resolution recently passed by the Government on the working of the Calcutta Corporation. It says that Government does not publish such resolutions every year and people do not feel interested in belated comments.

It hopes that the Government will keep in view the recommendation made regarding the adoption of the Bombay system of having an elected Chairman for the Corporation, when it undertakes the amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Act.

39. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 14th June strongly protests against the suggestion, which it says the recent Government Resolution on the working of the Calcutta Corporation contains, to stop the present waste in the use of filtered water. It is unjust and illegal to think of restricting the supply when the water-rates each householder pays was made the basis of the size of the ferule in his house connections.

40. The *Khulnavasi* [Khulna] of the 7th June writes:—
The orders in Jessore stopping the steeping of jute in certain rivers in that District have resulted in considerably diminishing the ravages of diseases like dysentery, cholera and fever in the localities affected by those orders. In Khulna, also, a similar prohibition should be enforced, experimentally for a year, as regards portions of the Kobadak and the Betna lying within the district. If it does not benefit the local public and health the order may be withdrawn after a year.

(g)—*Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.*

41. The *Nihar* [Contai] of the 17th June speaks of the way in which various parts of Midnapore have been flooded by the recent heavy rains, with serious resultant damage to the crops and cattle and the dwelling houses of the cultivators. The Government Engineers are busy doing the needful in the way of opening sluice gates and the like, to make the water pass out of the fields as soon as possible, and the following localities deserve their earliest attention in this connection:—

- (1) The Khagda and Dubda Panth in Contai subdivision.
- (2) The whole tract from Ulari, Pitna, Bahia, Parpara, Dahanuda, Balikapur, Banunda, etc. in the Balasore district to Kalapunja, Katmundi, Sharadangar, Binta, Kultikri, Egra Patna, Beta, Niari, Chatri, Bhada, Ayanda, Raliguhiri, Lalpore, Shahara, Kandagram, Radhia, Bakharpur, Kuldah, Barbatia, Bahulia, Churulia, Pashiparul, Dasrabaj, Khagda and Darda in the Midnapore district.
- (3) The Barchauka Jala in Pataspur thana and the adjoining villages of Balgobindapur, Amarsi, Tarat, Chandankhal, Pratapbhan, Satsanda, Shatapur, Dhusurda, Srirampur, Gobdabgar, South Rautara, Irda and Banmalichak.
- (4) Contai, Khejuri, Hendya, Bhagavanur, Shujamutha, Jalamamutha and Bhuinaamutha, etc.
- (5) Tamruk, Maina, Mohishadal and Nandigram.

Unless prompt steps are taken to expel the waters from the fields in the above places, acute famine conditions will come to prevail before long in those localities.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
June 13th, 1913.

NAYAK,
June 14th, 1913.

KHULNAVASI,
June 7th, 1913.

NIHAR,
June 17th, 1913.

MEDINI BANDHAY,
June 9th, 1912.

42. A correspondent of the *Medini Bandhav* [Midnapore] of the 9th June says that heavy rains have caused such a flood in the Barachanka marsh under the Patashpur thana within the Contai subdivision of the Midnapore district, that houses are coming down and the utmost suffering prevails in the locality. Government should issue notices on the local landholder to drain out the surplus water to the canal at Arhgoal circuit in the Patashpur and Narasimta Parganas, which are Government's khas mahals.

BANGAVASI,
June 14th, 1912.

43. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 14th June writes that the village of Barenga in Pabna is being eaten away by the erosion of the banks of the Jumna on which it is situated. About half of the village was destroyed last year. People believe that the village can be saved if a dredger were to work at the confluence of the Jumna and the Padma. Government should take prompt and effective action in the matter.

JASOHAR,
June 7th, 1912.

44. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 7th June thinks that the proposed damming of the Kapalia river at the Kapalia Bazar under the Manirampur thana in the Jessore district by means of a sluice-gate, even if it saves crops in the Bokarh and Ledaria *bils*, will ruin about 28 villages lying south of the gate. It is believed that a much better scheme will be to construct a gate in the river at Solaganti, or excavate a khal from the mouth of the Taka river to the Bhairav or Kabodak.

JASOHAR,
June 7th, 1912.

45. A correspondent of the *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 7th June takes another correspondent to task for saying that the projected Nabahran-Satkhir railway line passes through a number of insignificant villages lying along the banks of the Betna, and that even the Baganchra village has lost its old prosperity and turned into a jungle. Baganchra is a very thickly populated village, an important centre of trade and a great jute-producing locality. Again, the idea held by the correspondent contradicted of taking the line from Sonaberi to Benapol is unworkable because first, Sonaberi is not really nearer to Benapol than Nabharan, and secondly the construction of a line from Sonaberi to Benapol will necessitate the construction of a large number of bridges. In fact, the alignment of the line fixed by the Government is the best alignment possible in the part of the country required to be opened up by it.

VIWADUT,
June 10th, 1912.

46. The *Viwadut* [Howrah] of the 10th June writes that there should be a gate put up at the point on the Howrah maidan where the Howrah Amta Light Railway line crosses the tramway route. This is badly necessary, if accidents like the collision which took place on the previous Saturday between a tram-car and down train No. 28, are to be avoided in future.

HITAVARTA,
June 6th, 1912.

47. The *Hitavarta* [Chittagong] of the 6th June requests the Assam-Bengal Railway authorities to increase the third class carriage accommodation for males in through trains, and for females in the mail trains, on the line.

NAYAK,
June 17th, 1912.

48. Referring to the case in which the Manager of Motor office at Gauhati has been charged with having assaulted the Revenue Sheristadar of the local Deputy Commissioner's office, the *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 17th June says:—

It is reported that the Manager does not now-a-days behave well with respectable people, and have actually quarreled with many respectable men. He is said to have almost come to blows with an Hon'ble Member of the Legislative Council.

(h)—General.

BANGAVASI,
June 14th, 1912.

The Nicholson Commission.

49. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 14th June writes:—
The Anglo-Indian press, led by the *Times of London*, are raising an outcry, on political grounds, against the reduction of the number of European officers

in the Indian regiments, and other measures of economy said to have been recommended by Field Marshal Lord Nicholson's Commission in the army in India. The fear which those papers are betraying, is a sign of weakness.

50. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 13th June is greatly astonished and extremely sorry that the Secretary of State for India has refused to publish the report of the Nicholson Commission. Such *purda* policy is not calculated to breed confidence in the Government, in the public mind. If it was the intention of the authorities not to allow the Commission's report to see the light of day, why did they make so much fuss saying that it would be out very soon?

51. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 15th June, in referring to Mr. Montagu's announcement regarding the non-publication of the report of the Nicholson Committee, remarks that it fails to understand why such an amount of time and public money was wasted if the publication of the report was not contemplated.

52. Referring to the Barisal conspiracy case, the *Suraj* [Pabna] of the 9th June says:—
The whole country is unanimously saying, punish thieves and dacoits, institute proceedings under the Arms Act, but do not cause an excitement throughout the country by bringing cases of conspiracy to wage war. We still believe that Lord Carmichael will consider the matter.

53. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th June asks, since the Barisal conspiracy case must come to the High Court in the long run, what harm could there be in its being heard by this court in the first instance.

54. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 14th June says:—
The Barisal case has lowered the head of every honest Bengali with shame, and really marks the beginning of evil days for the country. From the time of the termination of Mir Kasem's rule to the days of Lord Dalhousie, Bengalis were renowned for their loyalty to the Sarkar. But there was the ill-fated Partition of Bengal, which was carried out by Lord Curzon with a total disregard of public opinion. The agitation and unrest which followed the Partition really bred sedition in the minds of a number of weak-minded and uncultured Bengali youths. It is simply ridiculous on the part of the handful of insignificant pigmies to make preparations for waging war against the British Sovereign. Such madness is imaginable during a time of agitation and excitement, but is simply astounding during a time of peace such as has been now revived in the country. The conduct of the Government also in demanding security from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* during this time of peace is astounding. Since the advent of Lord Carmichael in Bengal, the editor of this newspaper has been frequently consulted by the Government in administration matters. The demand of security from it has, therefore, really alarmed the people, who are led to fear that Government desires to suppress all criticism of official action and discussion of political questions in the country.

55. The *Jasohar* [Jessore] of the 14th June says that, before demanding a security from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, Government ought to have warned it once, and that a newspaper which has deposited a security is bound to live in constant fear of losing this money and thus fail to discharge its duties courageously.

56. The *Bangavasi* [Calcutta] of the 14th June draws attention to certain grave allegations against the Magistrate of Hailakandi made by the local correspondent of the *Surama* newspaper of Cachar of the 26th *Jaistha* last. Let there be a prompt inquiry into these allegations. The mere publication of such allegations constitutes a disgrace to Government.

57. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 14th June says:—
What Mr Simson, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Madras, has said about the deplorable condition of agriculture in Madras is true for all India. Although

BASUMATI,
June 13th, 1913.

BIR BHARAT,
June 15th, 1913.

SURAJ,
June 9th, 1913.

HITAVADI,
June 13th, 1913.

BASUMATI,
June 14th, 1913.

JASOHAR,
June 14th, 1913.

BANGAVASI,
June 14th, 1913.

BASUMATI,
June 14th, 1913.

Government maintains an Agriculture Department at a high cost, it is merely through want of a good system that no practical good comes out of it. In an agricultural country like India, it should be the first duty of its Government to maintain agriculture in the best possible condition.

ANANDA BASAR
PATRIKA,
June 12th, 1913.

58. Referring to the account of agricultural farms given in the last year's Agricultural Report for Behar and Orissa, the *Ananda Basar Patrika* [Calcutta] of the 12th June asks if it is prudent on the part of the Government to work these farms at a loss, because of a problematic hope of future gain.

BASUMATI,
June 14th, 1913.

59. The *Basumati* [Calcutta] of the 14th June mourns the decadence of the Silk Industry in Berhampore and Rajshahi and thinks that, with proper efforts, this industry may still be improved so as to enable it to hold its own against Japanese Silk Industry in the field of competition.

HABUL MATI,
June 5th, 1913.

60. The *Habul Mati* [Calcutta] of the 15th June writes that Indians will not grudge any outlay which Government may make on promoting the cultivation of improved varieties of cotton in India, at the instigation of the Lancashire Cotton manufacturers. No matter from what motive Government may act, India will benefit from this step. The demand for cotton in the world's market is increasing, and in India itself more mills are being built each year, consuming more and more cotton.

HITAVADI,
June 13th, 1913.

61. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th June urges that, in consideration of the prevalence of extremely high prices, Government should make arrangements for giving grain allowances to poorly paid officers drawing salaries above Rs. 12 per month. If it will draft a part of the estimated cost of constructing new Capitals to this object, it will earn the eternal gratitude of these poor men who are being gradually involved in debts. If Government makes the necessary arrangements, Municipalities, District Boards and merchant offices also will follow suit to help poor officers under them.

PARICHARAK,
June 14th, 1913.

62. The *Paricharak* [Calcutta] of the 14th June writes that it is receiving complaints from various subscribers in the mufassal about non-delivery to them of the paper regularly. A subscriber from Rajshaye, for example, writes that he has not received any issue for Saturdays yet. Will not the Postal authorities attend to this matter? The writer complains that mufassal postmasters have the habit of detaining and reading newspapers which they receive in their offices for transmission to their destination.

HITAVADI,
June 13th, 1913.

63. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th June notices that the Birthday Honours list contains the names of only a few Bengalis, and that no Bengali who is not a Government servant has received any of the higher titles.

BANGAVASI
June 14th, 1913.

64. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 14th June writes:—

It would seem from the Honours lists of last year and of this year that Government will be very sparing in creating new Mahamahopadhyayas. Now that a stipend is attached to the title, Government will naturally be very careful in conferring the title. Such chariness is to be commended. For some years ago the title was falling into disrepute because of the indiscriminate manner in which it had been conferred on unworthy recipients. But to rehabilitate the reputation of this honour in the public eye, it is not enough that it should be conferred sparingly. This year in Behar and Orissa the Head Pandit of Gaya Zilla Shool has got the title. Why, was there not a proper *adhyapak* of a *chatuspathi* available in the whole of that province for this title? If Government wants to honour and encourage real Sanskrit scholarship by means of this title, then it should be reserved ordinarily for *adhyapaks* of *chatuspathis*, learned in the *shastras*, orthodox in their ways, who educate and feed students under their care. But of course such men will have to be found out, they will not approach Government with petitions for recognition.

65. The *Mohammadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th June thanks Government for the steps it proposes to take regarding the Hedjaz pilgrims. The new arrangement about pilgrims, and approves of the whole scheme save one point. It asks for a reconsideration of the matter of fares. Messrs Turner, Morrison and Company propose to raise the fares at the very time which, being most suitable, will attract the largest number of pilgrims. This is unjust and amounts to placing an obstacle in the way of the performance of a sacred duty. It is especially impolitic and ill-timed at the present moment, when Moslems have come to know that the Christian Powers of Europe are trying to thwart Moslems from performing the Hedjaz pilgrimage. Let public tenders be called for, to ascertain if any other steamer Company is prepared to offer cheaper fares than Messrs Turner, Morrison and Company.

MOHAMMADI,
June 13th, 1912.

66. The *Sudharak* [Calcutta] of the 15th June is of opinion that the coining of gold in India will be advantageous to this country, as it will facilitate trade with America and other foreign countries.

SUDHARAK,
June 15th, 1912.

V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CORPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

67. The *Barisal Hitaisik* [Barisal] of the 9th June writes that the recent heavy rains have flooded the country and have induced semi-famine conditions. Rice is selling at Rs. 6 per maund. How is the poor clerk on Rs. 30 to make both ends meet? Free unrestricted export is the cause of the prevailing high prices of rice. The prospects of the future are dark indeed. Unless the acute situation created by this disparity between meagre incomes and the high prices of the necessities of life is relieved, peace cannot be restored to the country, and, if this problem can be solved, people will no longer want political rights or quarrel with their rulers.

BARISAL HITAIKHI,
June 9th, 1912.

68. The *Suraj* [Pabna] of the 16th June publishes a letter from Pakuria, Nandanpur, Pabna, complaining how the local standing paddy and jute crops have been seriously damaged by the recent heavy rains, and how, in consequence, there is every chance of famine conditions coming to prevail here before long. The prices of paddy are already ruling exorbitantly high.

SURAJ,
June 16th, 1912.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

69. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 14th June writes:—
Thoughts on the present situation. Such happiness and ease as the Indian people now enjoy, they enjoy merely as gift from their rulers. If a man is constantly pestered, his wish to make gifts necessarily diminishes. In this country it is not possible to bring about even a slight change in the policy of Government by outrages like those of suffragettes. Government will make useless such agitation as you may indulge in, even though it be constitutional. You pester your patron for food, and he gives unwillingly and angrily bad food which you cannot digest. For example, you claim that you have got certain political rights, such as the Municipal franchise, by means of agitation. But admittedly this franchise has done no good to the people. The citizens of Calcutta are worse off now under the municipal corporation than they were under the Justices of the Peace. The franchise has not made the difficulties of foreign rule any way smoother for the people. Rather, it has made them more painful if anything. The people would not have to suffer so much as they now do, if their government had been left in the hands of the ruling power, dependent on their conscience. As a matter of fact they get from the European Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Health Officer and Architect more justice and consideration than they do from the Chakrabuttys and Banerjis and Mukherjees and Ghoshals and Aichs, etc. You claim that if you go on agitating like this you will obtain self-government in time, like the Irish. But Ireland had other free nation

NAYAK,
June 14th, 1912.

to accord moral support to her claims, she had money and she had divisions of opinion among English ministers to profit by. If India is to get Home rule, her people must lose their present national individuality, and approximate to the ruling race before self-government can be granted her. In South Africa, the Boers and the English now govern the country jointly. In future the two races will merge into one. In India, too, forces are at work bringing about a rapid loss of national individuality among the different sections of the population. What is really wanted is that this tendency should cease, that all dissensions between the rulers and the ruled should also cease. Let the people set their own house in order and thereby make themselves happy.

NAYAK,
June 10th. 1913.

70. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 10th June writes:

The unrest and its cause.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* recently asked why it is that though the partition of Bengal, the ostensible cause of the unrest in this part of India, has now been undone, the unrest still persists undiminished. We give below the reply to this query:—

(1) The discontent alleged to have been caused by the partition of Bengal was really due to a number of causes.

There were scores of Bengali graduates being manufactured each year who could not make incomes according to their desires. Hence followed discontent and anarchism. The Hindu-Moslem riots at Jamalpore, Serajganj and elsewhere exposed the worthlessness of the police to the anarchists who now saw that dacoity was an easy and safe and paying occupation in this country. Hence the recrudescence of this form of crime in Bengal. The prevailing high prices of the necessities of life and the bread problem, are the main causes of this large number of dacoities. There are some educated anarchists responsible for these crimes, but there are also hardened Hindusthani and Peshwaris equally implicated.

(2) If Lord Curzon's Partition of 1905 was a mistake, the repartition of 1911 has been a greater mistake. The first alienated the Hindus and the second has alienated the Moslems. Both these communities are now equally discontented with Government and are therefore willing to combine, not a consummation to be desired from the political standpoint. Lord Hardinge's modifications have not fully satisfied the Hindus, while it has exasperated the Moslems. The result has been that the measure of discontent in the land has been aggravated. The Balkan war, too, has played its part in creating ill-feeling among Moslems.

(3) Sending grown up boys and youths to prison will, instead of alleviating discontent, merely throw the entire population into a fury. Peace can be restored to Bengal if the men really responsible, the men who stir up these boys and youths, are caught. The boys are mere instruments in their hands. Those who make use of them should be laid by the heels. At present these boys are being banished in numbers. This is alienating the people, who are also terrified by the occasional acts of assassination done by the anarchists. Further, the way the rulers are using force and *zubb-rdusti* for nothing and the way some of them are displaying a want of steadiness, is not calculated to inspire people with any confidence in them. So they have adopted a policy of saving themselves by outward acquiescence in any suggestion made to them by the rulers, followed by a recantation of those opinions in private. The net result of it all is an aggravation of discontent. The disease is not being properly diagnosed, those who can make such diagnosis are not being utilized properly. The result is discredit to Government, because of the failure it is meeting with in many cases. The anarchists gain by this discredit into which Government is falling. The old idea that an order once passed by Government is irrevocable has been upset by the modification of the Partition. We believe many of those who pose as great leaders are cheating Government by hiding the truth from it.

Between 1880 and 1910 there was a systematic abuse indulged in by the Bengali papers against Government. Government must now put up with the effects of that campaign of abuse. Some effort should now be made by real well-wishers of Government to fight the spirit of animosity against Government now prevailing. It will not do merely to belaud Government and the English people; that kind of writing will not sell. One must write

with an intelligent perception of popular tendencies. The *Indian Mirror* style or the *Sulabh Samachar* style will not do.

71. The *Bir Bharat* [Calcutta] of the 15th June says that the political sky of India, particularly of Bengal, appears to be clouded over again. It was hoped that the great unrest which was prevalent in Bengal had come to an end; but that expectation has been falsified. There does not seem to be any end to the evil days which has overtaken the Bengali Hindus. It refers to the case which has been recently instituted in Barisal and also to the security which has been taken from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* for commenting on the findings in the Jagatsi Asram case.

BIR BHARAT,
June 15th, 1912.

It continues and says that it now remains to judge how the simple Bengalis have turned disloyal to the Government. It was at an evil hour that Lord Curzon partitioned Bengal against the entire public opinion. Many weak-minded persons were led astray and were infused with the spirit of anarchy. It is strange, if it is true, that some young men in Barisal have conspired against the King-Emperor. The institution of the case in Barisal has created anxiety in our minds.

72. The *Dainik Chandrika* [Calcutta] of the 16th June says that editors of newspapers should not lightly find fault with the prosecution of political offenders and consider the charges brought against persons accused in them as false or exaggerated, just as they should not consider accused persons guilty so long as their guilt is not proved. Police officers who conduct political cases have heavy responsibilities laid on them, and should be considered honest and friends of the country so long as they are not proved to be otherwise. Even when they are found to have really committed blunders, they should be given advice in a friendly matter. Only such editors as can consider officials as their friends have rightly the privilege of criticising their action.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
June 16th, 1912.

73. The *Al-Hilal* [Calcutta] of the 11th June refers to the proposal which has been made to break down the front part of a Musjid at Cawnpore which is required for the extension of a road there. It says that as the Muhammadans have failed to get a redress of their wrongs by following the 40-year old policy of "begging," it is now time for them to show their national spirit and to assert their individuality, which will certainly have the desired effect. In this way they will be able to gain respect for themselves and their religion.

A L-HILAL
June 11th, 1912.

In the course of the article it remarks that numerical majority on committees is of no avail, as it does not mean anything.

74. The *Hitavadi* [Calcutta] of the 13th June says that the extreme stringency of the new rules for the admission of Indian students into English Universities has the danger of sending large numbers of such students to other foreign countries in which they may imbibe strong anti-British feelings.

HITAVADI,
June 13th, 1912.

75. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 15th June comments on the remarks made by Mr Harcourt in connection with the new Emigration Bill in South Africa. It says that even responsible British Ministers are indifferent to the Indian cause.

Mr. Harcourt and the Indians
in South Africa.

DAINIK BHARAT,
MITRA,
June 15th, 1912.

76. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 17th June, remarks that passive resistance will soon begin in South Africa, as the Union Government have not acted upon their pledged word. The Indians there will go in large numbers to prison for the sake of their honour, their country and their people. The efforts of Mr. Gandhi cannot but be praised.

Indians in South Africa.

DAINIK
BHARAT MITRA,
June 17th, 1912.

77. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* [Calcutta] of the 11th June refers to the shooting down of coolies in New Guiana. It also comments on the treatment which is meted out to indentured coolies in Fiji and other places. It demands that Government should put an end to this evil system in vogue.

Indentured coolies.

DAINIK
BHARAT MITRA,
June 11th, 1912.

NAYAK,
June 19th, 1913.

78. The *Nayak* [Calcutta] of the 12th June suggests that reports of the way in which Ulster is preparing to resist the grant of Home Rule to Ireland should not be sent out to India. People have a way of imitating one's bad points rather than one's good points. We cannot imitate the virtues of the British but we can copy their evil traits. It is hypocritical attempts at resistance like that going on in Ulster, which give birth to anarchism in India.

MOHAMMADI,
June 19th, 1913.

79. The *Mohammedi* [Calcutta] of the 12th June refers to the prospect there is of Syria and the *Sham* country ere long passing out of Turkey's hands, through the intrigues of France and other European Powers, and proceeds to call on all devoted adherents of Islam to be alert and awake, for a harder ordeal is yet in store for them than any they have already faced in connection with the recent wars in Tripoli and the Balkan Peninsula. They may be subject people who must obey the behests of their rulers, but consistently with obedience to this law they are still able to render services to the cause of Islam. Let the 70 millions of Indian Moslems, by their loud wails, shake the King-Emperor's throne itself. Let them raise a strong agitation both in England and in India. Let them unite and tell the King-Emperor and the English people that if what they hear is really going to prove true, and if there is to be no hinderance offered thereto, they want to take into their own hands the duty of redress, that they are prepared, nay, resolutely determined, to shed their own blood in defending the honour of laws sacred to them. It will never be possible for the British Government to be indifferent to the agonies and the just prayers of 70 millions of its subjects. Let Government, out of pity for that anguish, permit them to die in the satisfaction of their life's most cherished desire.

RAJENDRACHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 21st June 1913.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 21st June 1913.

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REPORT (PART II)

NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL

Work ending January, 1912

GOVERNMENT

The following is a list of the native-owned English newspapers in Bengal, as reported by the Government of Bengal, during the year ending January, 1912.

1. The Bengali (Calcutta)

2. The Indian (Calcutta)

3. The Hindustani (Calcutta)

4. The Indian Mirror (Calcutta)

5. The Indian Review (Calcutta)

6. The Indian Standard (Calcutta)

7. The Indian Voice (Calcutta)

8. The Indian Worker (Calcutta)

9. The Indian Journal (Calcutta)

10. The Indian Chronicle (Calcutta)

11. The Indian Herald (Calcutta)

12. The Indian Echo (Calcutta)

13. The Indian Bell (Calcutta)

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**LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH
BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.**

[As it stood on 1st March 1913.]

No.	Name of Publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Basar Patrika"	Calcutta	Daily	Kali Prasanna Chatterji, age 48, Brahmin	1,400
2	"Bengalee" ...	Ditto	Do.	Surendra Nath Banarji and Kali Nath Ray.	4,500
3	"Hindoo Patriot"	Ditto	Do.	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 45, years	1,000
4	"Indian Empire"	Ditto	Weekly	Shashi Bhushan Mukharji, age 55 years, Hindu, Brahmin.	2,000
5	"Indian Mirror"	Ditto	Daily	Satyendra Nath Sen	1,300
6	"Indian Nation"	Ditto	Weekly	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 39 years	800
7	"Indian World"	Ditto	Do.	Prithvis Ch. Ray	500 to 1,000
8	"Mussalman"	Ditto	Do.	A. Rasul and M. Rahman	1,000 to 1,500
9	"Reis and Rayyet"	Ditto	Do.	Jogesh Chandra Datta, age 62 years	350
10	"Telegraph"	Ditto	Do.	Satyendra Kumar Basu	1,300
11	"Herald"	Dacca	Do.	Priya Nath Sen	2,000
12	"East"	Do.	Bi-weekly	Banga Ch. Ray	300
*13	"Calcutta Spectator"	Calcutta	Weekly	Lalit Mohan Ghosal	

* To be started on the 3rd June 1913.

LIST OF NATIVE-OWNED ENGLISH AND NATIVE INDIAN AND TRUST WITH BY THE BENGAL INDIAN BRANCH

(As it stands on 1st March 1913)

No.	Name of the Native	Where Residing	Age	Native Name and age of Native	Value
1	"Smita" (Smita)	Calcutta	10	Kallikrishna Chatterjee, age 45	100
2	"Smita" (Smita)	Calcutta	10	Srinivas Chatterjee, age 45	100
3	"Smita" (Smita)	Calcutta	10	Srinivas Chatterjee, age 45	100
4	"Smita" (Smita)	Calcutta	10	Srinivas Chatterjee, age 45	100
5	"Smita" (Smita)	Calcutta	10	Srinivas Chatterjee, age 45	100
6	"Smita" (Smita)	Calcutta	10	Srinivas Chatterjee, age 45	100
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18	"Smita" (Smita)	Calcutta	10	Srinivas Chatterjee, age 45	100
19	"Smita" (Smita)	Calcutta	10	Srinivas Chatterjee, age 45	100
20	"Smita" (Smita)	Calcutta	10	Srinivas Chatterjee, age 45	100

* To be placed on 1st March 1913

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

679. The *Bengales* is surprised to hear from Mr. Harcourt that the sting has been taken out of the Immigration Bill. Mr.

BENGALUR,
14th June 1913.

Mr. Harcourt and the South African Immigration Bill.

Harcourt seems to know more than the people really affected by the measure. The South African Indians are smarting under the disabilities and humiliations of this new Act. The Searle judgment has reduced their wives to the status of concubines and their sons to that of bastards. They have decided on reviving passive resistance in the event of the Bill being passed in its present form. And in the face of all this a surprise has been sprung on all in the shape of the announcement of Mr. Harcourt that the Imperial Government had a prolonged correspondence with the Union Government, and the Ministers had shown every desire to meet the anxiety of the Imperial Government that racial inequality of the Indian before the law should be removed!

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

680. That the waterways of East Bengal ought to be efficiently policed,

BENGALUR,
13th June 1913.

River Police in East Bengal.

in view of the growing number of dakaities and the constant resort to river paths by the criminals, does not, the *Bengales* writes, admit of a moment's doubt, and the sooner the Secretary of State's scheme for the improvement of the River Police is given effect to, the better for the people. The elaborate and comprehensive nature of this scheme will be evident from the fact that as many as 27 new thanas will be opened and a force of 342 officers and men with 36 launches will shortly be employed. Besides, one more floating thana will be added to the four already existing. Such a large number of police officers and men ought to be sufficient to put down all sorts of lawlessness and crime, provided they keep strictly to their duties. The journal hopes they will not molest innocent people with the new powers with which they are going to be armed. The paper feels called upon to sound this note of warning, as cases of harassment of innocent people by the River Police occurred before and had to be noticed by the journal. Such an instrument of good as the police, is also readily convertible into an instrument of evil; so the necessary ballast in the shape of efficient supervision and check is also imperatively called for when the police force is going to be greatly increased and their centres of activity multiplied. Perhaps the paper will not be misunderstood for demanding of the authorities the necessary circumspection. To ask to be careful in using fire is not to underrate it. The authorities also seem to have made a move in the right direction by deciding to supply selected panchayets and villagers in the Dacca district with arms for their defence against attacks by dakaits. Here they have very graciously met the popular demand. But it is not enough only to supply the people with arms; they must also be taught their use. Cases have come to light where the possession of arms constituted special temptation to the dakaits who fell upon particular houses, not so much for other treasures as for the guns and rifles which they were known to have had in their custody. To organize a band of villagers and to arm them after a course of regular training in drilling and shooting seems to be the most effective remedy. This simple measure will go far to check dakaities. For the knowledge that every village possesses a small number of men capable of handling arms will prove the best possible antidote to all organized criminal activities. In old times, when the *pax Britannica* was not known, every Bengal village had its group of strong men to repel dakaities. A revival of this old custom, with necessary modifications, will admirably meet the needs of the present situation.

BENGALUR,
15th June 1912.

681. In the course of his speech at the Civil Service Dinner in London, Sir Edward Henry, who is now Commissioner of Police, London, is reported, writes the *Bengalee*, to have condemned the placing of the village chaukidar under the village panchayet, the effect of which was, he said, to prevent the chaukidar giving news to the police. Sir Edward Henry was for some time Inspector-General of Police in Bengal, and whatever he says about the Indian Police is entitled to respectful consideration. But the journal does not agree with him in this view. The real solution of the difficulty is the reorganization of village government and placing the chaukidar under it. The unit of self-government ought to be the village, or a group of villages. Sanitation, education, the disposal of petty cases and other cognate matters ought to be left to the village authorities thus reorganized. The fullest measure of self-government under proper safeguards should be given to them within the specified limits.

BENGALUR,
16th June 1912.

The indifference of the Muchipara police as regards a public nuisance.

682. In drawing the attention of the Commissioner of Police to a sort of gambling that has been going on along Bowbazar Street for some time past, the *Bengalee* observes that cotton-gambling has given place to another sort of gambling, and poor ignorant people, specially boys of tender age, are again being victimised. And the pity of it all is that the offenders dare to carry on their trade in the close vicinity of Muchipara Thana. A serious affray took place on Saturday morning, and an innocent man, it is alleged, was severely wounded by some of the stall-keepers merely for remonstrating with his little brother who was badly losing money in the game. The noise attracted people from distant houses, but not a single policeman came out of the Muchipara Thana which is situated at a distance of about fifteen yards from the scene of the incident. Nothing could be stranger than this extreme indifference of the Muchipara police. The journal drew the attention of the Commissioner of Police to this fact on the 15th instant, and it was pleased to note that on Sunday last the police were dispersing the stall-keepers from the roadside. But the stall-keepers have begun again their old practice to the great annoyance of the people. The paper requests the Commissioner of Police to enquire into the matter and put a stop to this public nuisance.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

BENGALUR,
18th June 1912.

683. The *Bengalee* writes that such is the heading of an article which appeared in a recent issue of the *Pioneer*. The *Pioneer* is evidently dissatisfied with the Resolution of Government regarding the encouragement to be given to Civilians and members of the Provincial Service for better judicial training. "To be frank," says the Allahabad journal, "the new rules will have very little effect." The *Bengalee* is of the same opinion. "The deficient legal training of officers," says the *Pioneer*, "has for some time been an admitted weakness in the administration." The *Bengalee* is thankful for this admission by the official journal. What then is to be the remedy? No system of tinkering will do. The true solution of the problem lies in the complete separation of judicial and executive functions and the recruitment of Judicial officers from among trained lawyers. The mufassal Bar is daily becoming stronger and stronger than the Bench. The ignorance of law and practice, exhibited by junior Civilians suddenly called to preside over the judicial administration of a district continues to be a source of perennial amusement to the Bar. The danger is a serious one, the remedy is obvious; but the Government will not accept it; at any rate for the present, and goes about to find some cure which will involve expense and leave matters just where they were. A bold and decisive measure is often the wisest and the most statesmanlike.

BENGALUR,
19th June 1912.

The Bhatpara case.

684. Babu Bankim Bibari Mitra, Sub-Deputy Magistrate of Barrackpur, has convicted, remarks the *Bengalee*, the accused in the Bhatpara outrage case and has sentenced him to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment. It was a case of gross outrage, the journal thinks, a wicked attempt upon the honour of a respectable Brahmin

lady. All Bhatpara and the neighbourhood were watching the proceedings with great interest; and the public feeling is one of unqualified approbation of the sentence passed. It might have been severer, but the Sub-Deputy Magistrate has only second class powers, and could not inflict a severer sentence than six months' imprisonment.

685. Commenting on the remarkable judgment of Mr. Keays, Presidency Magistrate, in the case of Head Constable Sheriff

The judgment passed by Mr. Keays, Presidency Magistrate, against one Aklū Kurmi.

Khan, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* hopes it will attract the attention of the Government of Bengal, so that it may undo the wrong done to the man named

Aklū Kurmi by reducing the term of his sentence. The man, it would appear, had committed an offence, which according to Mr. Keays "was of a trivial nature" and, "one month's imprisonment" would have satisfied the requirements of justice. Yet he got nine months' imprisonment because Mr. R. Chatarji, who tried the man, believed the Head Constable Sheriff Khan, who had come forward to depose that the man had a previous conviction! But it now turns out that the Head Constable had perjured himself and has got 6 months for his offence by order of another court of justice. This is all right, but the matter should not stop here. Justice requires that the big, extra dose of imprisonment administered to poor Kurmi on the false statement of Sheriff Khan should be remitted. As for Mr. Chatarji accepting the story of the Head Constable as true, well, those who are in the know can only sympathise with the unenviable position of the Magistrates,—they must, under the *lex non scripta*, time-honoured and inexorable, accept police stories as gospel truth, if they would have a quiet life and undisturbed occupation of their *guddi*.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
16th June 1912.

(d)—Education.

686. The *Mussalman* is aware how some Muhammadan officers belonging to

Muhammadans in the education department.

the Provincial Educational Service have of late been degraded and humiliated for no faults or for faults of a trifling nature—faults which are ordinarily over-

looked. An increase in the number of Muhammadan officers in this department is necessary in order to look after Muhammadan education, but unfortunately there are no such indications; on the other hand, there is a tendency to decrease. Will not the situation improve and will not the claims of the Muhammadan officers in the department and of the community at large be recognised? The appointment which Maulvi Abdul Karim held has been given to Hindu gentlemen. Are there no meritorious Muhammadans in the service who can fill the office? The journal knows there are, but it does not understand why their claims are not being taken into consideration. Rai Saheb Haradhone Basu, the present Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, is about to retire, and rumour is afloat that a junior European clerk belonging to the Director's office is going to be appointed to the post. This office has long been held by Indians and their services have always been meritorious. The paper fails to see the reason of a new departure at the present moment, and it most emphatically objects to the appointment of a European to the office. Next, the journal claims that this time the post should be given to a competent Muhammadan. There are Muhammadan officers in the department, who, in ability and efficiency, are second to none among their fellow-officers. There is one Muhammadan gentleman who rendered meritorious services as Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction, Eastern Bengal and Assam. The paper holds no brief for any particular officer, but it would only point out that there are competent Muhammadans in the department who are as fit for the post as anybody. To direct Muhammadan education it is necessary that one of the several high appointments in the Director's office should alternately be held by Muhammadans and may the *Mussalman* not hope that Government would recognise the claim of its community on this occasion?

687. The administration of the Calcutta Madrasa and the hostels

The Madrasa scandals and Government lethargy.

attached to it, the scandalous state of things prevailing in the institutions, and the inefficiency and incompetency of some of those in charge of them have been agitating the *Mussalman* for a considerable length of time.

MUSALMAN,
16th June 1912.

MUSALMAN,
16th June 1912.

Questions after questions have been asked in the Bengal Legislative Council, series of articles have appeared in the Moslem press, but unfortunately as yet to no effect. About two months and a half have elapsed since the answer of Government was given to these questions and the journal should like to know what conclusion the Government has arrived at and what action, if any, the Government is going to take in the matter. The question can no longer be shelved without detriment to the educational interests of the Muhammadan community. The paper has often urged upon the Government the desirability of appointing a committee, consisting of official and non-official gentlemen, to enquire not only into the serious allegations made in the press, but also into the whole question of the administration of the Madrasa and the hostels, but unfortunately so far its cry has been a cry in the wilderness. Will the Government of Bengal rise to the occasion, make a sympathetic response to public opinion and do something for the institutions without any further delay?

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
17th June 1913.

688. A strong rumour is current, observes the *Amrita Basar Patrika*, even in well-informed quarters to the effect that some drastic changes are impending in the present educational methods. One of these is that the matriculation examination from the secondary schools will be done away with and substituted by a school final examination such as is held in England. The University will have no jurisdiction over such examinations which will be conducted under the absolute guidance and control of the Educational Department presided over by the Director of Public Instruction. In this connection the journal would take the liberty of reminding the public of the other rumour it mentioned sometime ago, viz., that Head Masters secondary schools will gradually be replaced by European Head Masters who are to belong to the Imperial Service. The paper has no doubt that the intention of the authorities in any change they may bring about is the welfare of the boys and the success of the new educational policy they are embarking upon. Nevertheless there is no denying the facts that the people are vitally interested in the matter and that there is a reverse side to the shield which should not be ignored. The journal hopes, therefore, they will not take any decisive steps in the direction indicated without duly consulting and considering the views and criticisms of the public. It is in that hope that the paper reserves any criticisms on the rumoured changes. In the meantime will some Hon'ble gentlemen interpellate the Council as to whether, and how far, these rumours have any foundation, and also as to the nature of the educational reforms that are in contemplation? The public that constitute the party most vitally interested in the affair have a right to be heard and cannot afford to be long on the tenterhooks of suspense over such an important matter.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
19th June 1913.

689. Now that the results of the University examinations are being published one by one and the several colleges about to be re-opened, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* thinks it reasonable to repeat its caution to the college authorities to take good care that the hardships felt in previous years by students desiring admission thereto may not be repeated. The hordes of undergraduates turned out rush mostly into the Calcutta colleges for admission, which again are prevented by the University regulations from admitting students *ad libitum*, and the poor youths—a good many of them raw villagers—are subjected to no end of trouble and harassment and sometimes illegal exaction too. They have to run from post to pillar and pillar to post in securing admission to one of the "good" colleges and a large bulk of the unadmitted floats about in a state of worry and suspense. This reminds one of the Calcutta street-floods. The downpours come down without any calculations as to the capacity of the sewers constructed by the municipal gods. So also the torrents of "passed" examinees showered by the University gods find the capacity of the college-sewers too small to admit them. The journal hopes something may be done to prevent this academic over-flooding.

BHUGABAN,
20th June 1913.

690. The *Bengales* desires to warn Indians against a great danger which threatens the cause of education in Bengal. It is at present a cloud, no bigger than a man's hand, but when it bursts (may God avert the omen) it will overwhelm the land in one of the greatest disasters that have befallen this Province under British rule. The craving for education has become a social force. Not to be

educated is not to be respectable. The journal recognizes that whatever progress its people have made in this Province and elsewhere is due to education and largely to English education as controlled by the Universities. Any movement on the part of the authorities, calculated to act as a set-back, will therefore be narrowly watched, and if carried out, will convulse the country. The paper is sorry to have to say that the Government of India have for some time been deliberating upon such a movement. The journal warns the Government against it with all the emphasis that it can command. Let there not be another agitation of the anti-partition type, aimed against a measure involving consequences even more serious than the partition of Bengal; for the proposal is one that is calculated to strike at the root of that educational progress which has made Bengal what she is to-day. The recent educational despatch of the Government of India contained many reactionary proposals, but the most reactionary of them all was that which recommended that the recognition of schools should be placed in the hands of the Government. In Bengal the affiliation of colleges and the recognition of schools is the function of the University. May it be asked why it is now proposed to withdraw the power of recognizing schools from the University. Has the University applied for relief on the ground of its being overworked? Have the public complained that the power is being abused or the duty perfunctorily performed? So far from this being the case, the public verdict is that the intervention of the University has saved many a school from being ruined by non-recognition. The journal is reminded of the Serajganj School—and there are others which might be mentioned—which but for the beneficent interference of the Calcutta University would have been disaffiliated. In those days, the rulers of East Bengal had lost their balance of mind. Confronted with a great popular upheaval, the result of a crowning blunder, and with a new and unexpected situation, they recommended extreme measures of punishment which did not commend themselves to the sober and dispassionate judgment of those who governed the University. Being removed from the scene of excitement they were undoubtedly in a better position to form an impartial judgment of the situation. If to the evils of a reactionary policy on the part of the local authorities, were added the evils of a reactionary University registering the decrees of the local Government, the situation would have been such as one shudders to contemplate. The journal has heard a great deal of the co-operation of the people with the Government. Nowhere is such co-operation more essential than in matters educational, and now it is proposed in regard to a question of immense importance to the educational interests of this Province to discard such co-operation and concentrate all authority in the hands of the Government. The paper appeals to His Excellency Lord Carmichael to save the Province from the serious danger which threatens it and avert a prolonged and irritating agitation. Continuing in its issue of the 20th idem, the *Bengalee* goes on to remark that it is against this dangerous policy that it desires to put its countrymen on their guard, and to warn them of the menacing peril which may overwhelm the province in an educational catastrophe of the greatest magnitude. The Government, be it remarked, is a political rather than an educational organization, and its policy must be determined, even in spite of itself, by political considerations. The Government has been insistent in the demand that politics should be divorced from educational institutions; and yet in the same breath it proposes to place the secondary schools under its own authority, that is to say, of a body, largely political in its character, and dominated more or less by political considerations. It is impossible to resist the impression in the public mind that political considerations will play no inconspicuous part in determining the attitude and policy of the Government in regard to the schools brought under its control. The Government may do its best to guard against an impression of this kind; but it will be there, deep in the public mind and it will take a long time to remove it. These are days of decentralization. A decentralization Commission sat the other day, and its report is now under the consideration of the Secretary of State. Provincial autonomy has been promised in the Despatch of the Government of India. But here there appears a great movement for centralized authority to be vested in the Government and withdrawn from a body partly representative in its character. The journal is reminded of the days of Lord Curzon,

of the recrudescence of a policy which it had thought and had certainly hoped was dead and buried beyond resurrection. The journal repeats what it has so often said that if there is one department more than another in regard to which popular co-operation is needed, it is the department of education and that of sanitation. The secondary schools are the most numerous; they cover the whole province. The son or ward of every middle class man, no matter how poor he may be, is a pupil at one or other of these schools. Indian interest in the secondary schools is a family and personal interest akin to the interest which is felt in the continued solidarity of the Bengali-speaking race and which received a rude shock from the partition of the province.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
19th June 1913.

691. It is believed, writes the *Amrita Basar Patrika*, to be the earnest and serious intention of the Government of India to place the recognition of secondary schools for the purpose of matriculation examination in the hands of the local Governments. The Resolution of the 22nd February last contains a significant indication of this desire, and it is now proposed to translate it into action without any delay. The preliminary recognition is sought to be taken out of the Universities' hands and they will only possess "the power of selection from schools so recognised." The sum and substance of this residual power means, in plain language, that a University will be able to reject any school recognised by the local Government, but not to recognise any school rejected by it. A University will be at liberty to further restrict the area of recognition, but not in any way to widen it. This is a peculiar form of privilege which will be still left to the Universities, and, if anything, it is an insult to these bodies added to the injury of being deprived of the power which at any rate is enjoyed by the Calcutta University to the fullest extent. It is reasonable to think that the Government of India will not lend itself to an act which is not without a touch of grim humour about it. For practical purposes, therefore, the object of the Government may be taken to be a virtual withdrawal of the power of recognition by the Universities. This function is to be exercised by the local Government on behalf of the University through the agency of the Education Department. Now what is the object of this new policy? The Resolution states it to be "to free the Universities for higher work and more efficient control of colleges." The journal has yet to know if any University felt the work of recognising secondary schools to be a huge burden and an incubus and wanted to be freed from it. It is a known fact that the Calcutta University never made a grievance on this account. On the contrary, it cherishes this work most dearly and congratulates itself on the help it has rendered in the past and it is daily rendering to secondary schools struggling against adverse circumstances. The executive officers of the department perhaps do not like to be overruled by the University in a matter like this. The paper cannot cite definite cases, but it can recall one instance which ended in the resignation of a Lieutenant-Governor. The excitement over the recognition of the Serajgunge schools will not be forgotten and the Calcutta University did yeoman's service in this connection. It stood by what was right and proper, and both the Government of India and the Secretary of State upheld its action. The proposal of the Government of India has given rise to ominous apprehensions in the minds of the people. It is feared that once the controlling power of the University is withdrawn, the secondary schools will be subjected to the unsympathetic rule of the divisional Inspectors and will be left completely at their mercy.

(c)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

BENGALUR.
13th June 1913.

692. The *Bengalee* remembers that the Commissioners of the Comilla Municipality, instead of electing a Chairman from amongst themselves, requested the Government to appoint a Chairman, preferably Mr. Rankin, the Collector of the district. This extraordinary procedure of the Commissioners or rather a majority of them was highly resented by the rate-payers, and they in a public meeting held for the purpose condemned their action and urged on

the Government the desirability of allowing the Commissioners to hold a fresh election. It is now understood that the Collector is unwilling to accept the office. He has probably, out of deference to public opinion, decided on this course and his conduct deserves the greatest praise. But it is reported that the executive authorities will recommend to the Government the name of a non-official gentleman as Chairman. The Commissioners will thus be deprived of a valued privilege which they have all along enjoyed. The best course for the Government, in view of the strong public feeling evoked in the matter, is to give the Commissioners another opportunity of electing their Chairman. If they fail the second time, the Government may fill up the vacancy by nomination. The journal is confident that the Hon'ble Nawab Shams-ul-Huda, who is in charge of this department, will see the reasonableness of the request of the rate-payers of Comilla, and His Excellency Lord Carmichael will also give his ready consent to a proceeding which will give great satisfaction to all who are interested in the development of local self-government in the country.

(f)—Questions affecting the land.

693. There is no function of the Government, observes the *Bengales*, more sacred, none in one sense, more personal to His Excellency the Governor than the protection of the poor and the oppressed. The villages of Bengal swarm with a poverty-stricken peasantry who sweat from morning till evening, and yet find it hard to make the two ends meet. Added to their economic difficulties, they have sometimes to face the hardships and troubles which differences with their land-lords entail. For the most part the relations between landlords and tenants in Bengal are satisfactory, sometimes they are even cordial. When the landlord is the inheritor of a great name and of inherent possessions, he is the *ma-bap*, the protector of his tenants. If he is a man of education, and culture and of good sense he realizes that in the happiness and contentment of his tenants lie the sources of his own prosperity. But when the landlord happens to be a limited company, the relations are strictly official and sometimes harsh. The journal has before it a memorial addressed to His Excellency Lord Carmichael by some of the inhabitants of the villages of Lakhepur, Jhinukpota, Gayspore and Hogoldanga in the subdivision of Chaudanga in the Nadia district. They are the tenants of the Nischindpur Company, Limited. They unfold a long tale of grievances, some of which are of such a character that the paper is quite sure that His Excellency will direct a thorough enquiry into them. All Governments exist primarily for the benefit of the poor, such as are unable to take care of themselves; and the journal associates itself with the villagers in the appeal they make for a thorough and exhaustive enquiry into their grievances.

BENGALUR.
17th June 1913.

(g)—Railways and Communications, including Canals and Irrigation.

694. Among the hard-worked and ill-paid public servants the case of no other bodies deserves greater consideration, the *Amrita Basar Patrika* thinks, at the hands of the authorities than that of the Indian staff of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. They have just submitted a memorial praying for increased pay and pointing out that, while by the recent circular the minimum pay of European stationmasters has been fixed at Rs. 250 and that of assistant stationmasters at Rs. 200, the minimum salaries of Indian officers of these grades remain as before Rs. 85 and Rs. 30, respectively, although the work of Indian stationmasters is in every respect similar to that of Europeans and Anglo-Indians. The iniquity of this arrangement is so patent, especially in these days of steadily increasing costs of living, that the journal hopes it has only to be brought to the notice of the authorities to have it remedied. The memorialists have prayed that the Indian stationmasters should be graded from Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 and the assistant stationmasters from Rs. 40 to Rs. 100. The paper thinks nothing fairer could be suggested.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA.
20th June 1913.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA.
14th June 1913.

(h)—General.
695. The *Amrita Basar Patrika* does not know what sort of a thing "the Calcutta Dinner" was like, nor who were its organizers. But Lord Curzon seems to have taken advantage of this occasion to hurl some of his choice bellicose epithets at the new-fangled Imperial Capital and its progenitors. The former his Lordship characterised as a "grave-yard of forgotten kings," "shut off from the public life of the country." While as to the latter, he prophesied that they would develop into "a gilded phantom," with "the power of initiative gone elsewhere." These are hard home truths no doubt which the authors of this unfortunate transfer-scheme must swallow with the best grace. But there are people who think that it was Lord Curzon's own acts that laid the seeds which fructified into the grave mischief his Lordship is himself mourning just now. Had not, they say, his Lordship invested Delhi with an artificial glamour and importance by holding the Coronation Durbar there and had not he, in an evil moment, effected the ill-starred partition of Bengal, the chances are that there would not have been either the occasion or the incentive for the present Imperial Government to hit upon Delhi as the venue of the new Coronation Durbar as well as the new Imperial Capital. Sir J. Hewett, who was also present there, sought to lure the audience from the unpleasant memories raked up by Lord Curzon by the sanctimonious remark that: "So long as the people were occupied and prosperous they would not have time or inclination to cavil at the Government of India." Such sentiments no doubt became one who was the chief organizer of the Delhi Durbar *tamashas* and who had earned his decorations as a result thereof. But he ought to have remembered that the dethronement of Calcutta had penetrated more than skin-deep into those affected thereby and that the sprinkling of such balms would not likely soothe the deep sores. But whatever justification he may have had for defending his former generous masters, the Government of India, even the most imaginative of people will fail to detect the pertinence or relevancy of his flying off at a tangent to sing "the necessity for a strong European element in the administration" or "a strong efficient army." But one should remember it was a post-prandial utterance and that the speaker is fast becoming superannuated.

BENGALUR,
15th June 1913.

696. Commenting on Lord Curzon's remarks on the transfer of the Capital to Delhi at the recent Calcutta Dinner the *Bengalee* writes, the strong centralised Government was Lord Curzon's ideal, and the whole of his policy during his Indian administration was directed towards the realization of this end. Decentralization, on the other hand, is Lord Hardinge's ideal, and the transfer of the Capital from Calcutta to Delhi was made with the avowed object of promoting provincial autonomy. The ideals being so different, the transfer of the Capital cannot commend itself to Lord Curzon. But, as the journal has remarked, there is a serious disadvantage in the transfer, involving the detachment of the Government of India from the public opinion of India. The remedy lies in the devolution of power and its concentration in the great centres of provincial Government where it will be exercised in the full view and under the direct criticism of local public opinion.

INDIAN MIRROR,
19th June 1913.

697. The *Indian World* cordially associates itself with the movement which is on foot in Simla to perpetuate, in a suitable manner, the services rendered to this country by Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson as Finance Member of the Government of India. India has to bid farewell to Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson with genuine regret. Officials come and officials go, but it is only such among them that really give their heart to India who are remembered and blessed for ever. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson leaves behind him a name which will be enshrined in the heart of India. The service which he has done to this country is immeasurable, for he has shown the best aspects of British character and British statesmanship. "I have," he says, "learnt to love India wholeheartedly, and equally I love Indians, and I should be guilty of the basest ingratitude were it otherwise." It is impossible for India to repay the debt which she owes to this noble-hearted British official. Marble and brass can

but poorly commemorate his services. There is another feature of Sir Guy's official life in India to which the journal would draw attention. It is spirituality. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson holds out the loftiest ideal of rulership when he quotes the words of the Psalmist:—"He that hath clean hands and a pure heart, who hath not lifted up his soul unto vanity, nor sworn deceitfully, he shall receive the blessing from the Lord and righteousness from the God of his salvation." These words reflect the heart of the true Christian official. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson has done a service to both the governing and the governed races by showing in his person the loftiest principles of Christian rulership. India can never forget him. The paper has no doubt that the movement which has been set on foot in Simla to commemorate his services will be brought to a successful issue.

698. The *Englishman* is furious with Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson and his speech, and indulges in wholesale anathemas against the friends of Indian progress, not excepting the Rev. Mr. Andrews. The *Bengalee* is told that "the

BENGALURU,
19th June 1912.

startling changes which have taken place in the last few years, the so-called reformed Councils and the wicked waste of money on so-called education are the result of the Government of India giving way to emotion stirred by the subtle flattery of the orient." The journal is at one with the *Englishman* in thinking that the concessions made are not due to fear. They represent the steady but cautious movement of a great Government towards the practical recognition of ideals, the acceptance of which as a part of the administrative machinery had long been overdue. The educated community of India has for nearly a century been fed upon the strong food of constitutional freedom—they have sat at the feet of great masters like Milton, Burke, Mill and Spencer, and they have been inspired with the ideals of freedom, nationality and self-government that breathe the breath of life in their illuminating pages. They indeed recognize that the journey to self-government must be long and wearisome, and that more than one generation must disappear before the grand march has been accomplished. They are content to wait, toil and work for the great consummation. But something has to be done to satisfy the rising aspirations of a great community, and those responsible for the government of India and the happiness and contentment of the millions of His Majesty's subjects felt, and under the guidance of the Sovereign himself, that the time had come when it was necessary to make a definite but cautious advance towards the satisfaction of national ideals and aspirations. The enlarged Council and the series of reforms that have followed in their train are no concessions to fear or to flattery, but they are a definite evolution of a great policy of progress which, beginning with provincial autonomy, will culminate in self-government for India. The journal is told by the *Englishman* that Indian Nationalism is a force designed to destroy British rule in India, not so much by violence as by the more dangerous processes of which Indians are said to be past masters. It is a libel upon Indian Nationalism to say that it seeks to destroy British rule, or that it is even inimical to it. Nationalism seeks to broad-base the foundations of the British Empire in India, by securing the gratitude and contentment of the Indian people, on the basis of equal rights and equal citizenship in a great and federated Empire. With this culminating aspiration of Indian Nationalism, every true-hearted Englishman ought to be in deep sympathy. But the *Englishman*, false to its name and the traditions of the great people whom it seeks to represent, sings in a different tune.

III.—LEGISLATION.

699. The abolition of the system of indentured labour will not bring, says the *Indian World*, absolute relief to the poor and ignorant coolie. For the ways of the law are

INDIAN WORLD,
11th June 1912.

The Contract Act. crooked, and it will yet be possible for an unscrupulous garden manager to keep a coolie in his clutches by the provisions of the Workman's Breach of Contract Act. A coolie may be induced to enter a contract of service and the

breach of this contract will make him liable to imprisonment. Recently a case of this nature occurred in Sylhet, and it created great stir and sensation in the district. The High Court considered the agreement to be "elastic, indefinite and inequitable" and acquitted the ignorant, unwary coolie. The unscrupulousness of this particular manager was only equalled by his effrontery. He refused to produce all his books before the Magistrate, though called upon to do so, and it is to be wondered at that he was not prosecuted for contempt of court. The lower courts cannot be too circumspect in giving effect to these contracts, which are mostly entered into by the ignorant labourer under coercion or undue influence.

AMRITA BASAR
PATRIKA,
20th June 1913.

700. In the name of sanitation, the Government of Bengal is going to pass a Bill, writes the *Amrita Basar Patrika*, empowering itself to compel every Municipality in the Province to appoint a Sanitary Inspector. The vast majority of municipal bodies are, however, in a starving condition. They manage to drag their existence somehow or other. Would it not be, therefore, sheer cruelty to thrust such additional officers on them, to find whose salaries they would have either to resort to fresh taxation or starve some useful and necessary works? Nobody denies that if every Municipality has a special officer to look after its drains, latrines, roads, etc., the defects in these respects may be more promptly and regularly brought to the notice of the municipal authorities than under the existing circumstances. But what if the inhabitants of a municipal town have already been taxed to their utmost, and there is no extra money in the municipal coffer to meet the expense of entertaining the inspecting officer? It should also be remembered that the mere appointment of a sanitary officer would mean nothing unless the Municipality were prepared to carry out his recommendations for sanitary improvement. But where is the money to come from, not only to pay the sanitary officer but also to give effect to his suggestions? The best arrangement, therefore, is to make this section of the Bill a permissive and not a compulsory one. That is to say, it should be left to the choice of the Municipalities to appoint or not to appoint Sanitary Inspectors according to their financial state. In other words, the Government should not compel a municipal body to appoint such an officer unless it demands one of its own motion. It is by adopting such a course that the little of self-government that the Municipalities possess may yet be preserved; but if they are compelled to appoint sanitary officers at official bidding, they will be reduced to the position of an absolute cypher, not to mention the heavy burden that will also be fastened on the rate-payers in order to maintain them and carry out their recommendations.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIAN WORLD,
11th June 1913.

701. It is interesting to the *Indian World* to note that Indian pig-iron is finding its way into the markets of the United States. This iron is manufactured in the Tata Iron Works at Kalimati. Large orders have also been received from Japan for steel and iron. India—the traditional exporter of raw produce—has just begun to turn a new leaf in her commercial career. What is most surprising is that America should of all places be the first importer of a product in which it is now leading the world's trade. There is a great future for the industry and the journal hopes that the American demand for Indian iron will not be lost sight of by Indians.

INDIAN WORLD,
11th June 1913.

702. There seems to be, writes the *Indian World*, a widespread movement in the self-governing colonies of Great Britain to keep out Indians as best as they can. South Africa and Australia have led the way and Canada is now following suit. Recently the Canadian Government have prohibited immigration from India, except by a direct passage, but as there exists no direct steamer service from India to Canada the wives and children of nearly 5,000 Indians, who are now in Canada, have been precluded from joining them. Some representative Sikhs wanted to wait in a deputation on the Secretary of

Indians and the self-governing colonies of Great Britain.

State for the Colonies, but this was refused on rather peculiar and curious grounds. They were told to represent their case to the Dominion Government first, and also to acquaint that Government of their intention to move the Colonial Secretary. This reply of Mr. Harcourt has caused the profoundest disappointment. There is absolutely no hope of fair treatment from the Colonies, and there is as little hope of justice from the Central Government of the mighty British Empire.

703. The *Bengales* writes:—"Mr. Rabindra Nath Tagore held a reception of Indian students in Great Britain at the Criterion at which three hundred and fifty young Indians were present. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the poetess,

The reception of Indian students by Rabindra Nath Tagore.

while garlanding the poet as a declaration of the love borne him by his young countrymen, said that that would help further in the ideal of consecrating their lives to the service of the great mother to whom they all cried "*Bande Mataram*." The meaning of the poetess would not perhaps be clear to all without a few words of explanation. The emotion of reverence has proved a great uplifter of humanity. It places us in touch with the great and the good and sets us on the way to achieve high distinction such as theirs was. In doing homage to intellectual and moral greatness we take an important step towards that self-expansion which passing through the domestic virtues culminates in patriotism and love of humanity. The word country is not a mere geographical concept, but calls up all that is noblest and best in the history of a particular people—it is symbolic of a civilization and a culture. Thus by honouring the best products and representatives of a civilization we find ourselves intimately bound to it and are possessed by an irresistible tendency to work for its continuous glorification. In this way can we fully realise the spirit of consecration to the country which over-mastered the young Indian souls on that memorable occasion of hero-worship and the true import of the expression which Mrs. Naidu sought to give to it. Another highly significant feature of the occasion was the utter insignificance of all differentiating elements before the over-mastering impulse of Nationalism. At this great reception there were Hindus, Parsis and Muhammadans all assembled to do honour to a great Indian. The levelling influence of a higher patriotism was so clearly manifest that it would be sheer blindness not to see in what direction to work to achieve the consummation of Indian solidarity."

BENGALUR,
17th June 1913.

704. Commenting on a remarkable article from the pen of Sir Valentine Chirol of the *Times* upon the place of Japan among the nations of the earth the *Bengales* urges on

Japanese among the nations.

Indian readers to carefully peruse the article. It is somewhat lengthy, but having regard to the extent of ground covered, it is an example of condensation and compression. It teaches lessons of singular applicability to the people of India in their present condition of evolution. The Japanese were as exclusive, as fettered by ancient and immemorial customs, as any nation in the world before Commodore Perry's expedition gave them a glimpse of the wonders of the West. They had their system of caste. Foreign voyage was interdicted. Great in their island-home, they thought that contact with foreign nations would be an abomination and it was forbidden. Japan was largely impregnated with the civilization of China, and the exclusiveness of the Celestials had coloured the ideals of the Japanese. There is also reason to believe that in some remote period of ancient history, the memory of which does not endure, a wave of immigration from India touched the shores of Japan. Apart from the teachings of Buddhism, which however might have been imparted by Chinese Missionaries, some of the gods of the Hindu pantheon had become objects of worship in Japan. India's caste system is a relic of an ancient and time-worn institution which did admirable service in the past in strengthening the cause of law and order in the early stages of human civilization, when the maintenance of order was the first and foremost concern of the leaders of society. The Japanese, however, have outlived their caste-system and have discarded the remains of feudal institutions. So far from sea-voyage being now interdicted, the Japanese are one of the greatest of maritime nations. The interdiction was indeed remarkable in their case; for Japan consists of a number of islands surrounded by the sea. But the prohibition shows the strength of national customs. All this is now changed, and in the life-time

BENGALUR,
18th June 1913.

of a single generation co-extensive with the reign of a single monarch. It is a stupendous revolution, one of the most marvellous in human history, that brought about a transformation which has filled mankind with a sense of bewilderment and admiration. The secret of it all is briefly told. It is no other than the adaptation of the life of modern Japan to the new environments and the assimilation into her ancient civilization the progressive ideals of the West. Every age has its own customs, says Manu, the greatest of Indian law givers, and the dictum has been quoted with approbation by the most distinguished leader of the conservative section, Sir Guru Das Banarji. All parties, progressive and conservative, are thus united in the common demand for a steady and cautious forward movement along the entire line. Who can resist the onset of this onward march? A Canute to roll back the tide has not been born,—will never be born. The journal admires Japan. But if its admiration of that country and its people mean anything, it implies its determination to follow in their footsteps and adopt the spirit of their progressive policy, subject of course to the necessary modifications which difference in the situation involves. Now that India is watchful and alert and self-conscious, the eyes of friends and foes alike are fixed upon the growth and practical recognition by all of those progressive ideals upon which the future of the country so largely depends.

L. N. BIRD,

Special Assistant.

11, CAMAC STREET,
CALCUTTA,

The 31st June 1913.